REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Objection to the oath/declaration:

The oath or declaration is defective. A new oath or declaration in compliance with 36 CFR 1.67(a) identifying the application by application number and filing date is required.

The oath or declaration is defective because:

It does not state that the person making the oath or declaration acknowledges the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to the person to be material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

Response:

After studying the declaration, the applicant has found that the declaration is two pages long. The first page of the declaration contains the phrase:

"I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56…"

The second page of the declaration contains the signature of the inventor along with the date of execution of "2004.3.8".

Therefore, the applicant submits that the declaration is not defective for lack of this statement concerning the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56. Acceptance of the declaration is respectfully requested.

2. Objection to claim 8:

Claim 8 is objected to because of the following informalities: Please insert a space between "vibrationsto". Appropriate correction is required.

Response:

Claim 8 has been amended to correct this informality. Acceptance of the amended claim is respectfully requested.

3. Rejection of claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, and 12 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b):

Claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nelson et al. (US 2002/0160818).

Response:

Claim 1 has been amended to distinguish from the cited prior art. Claim 1 now recites that the encoding module encodes a text signal into a vibration signal, and that different text data correspond to different vibration data. Additionally, claim 1 states that a vibrating module vibrates "in different vibrating patterns which can be identified by a user, the vibrating module vibrating correspondingly according to the vibration data of the vibration signal in sequence so that the user can recognize the vibration data due to different vibrations."

In contrast, the cited prior art does not teach a vibration module that vibrates in different vibrating patterns that correspond to different vibration data and different text data.

Nelson teaches a mobile phone that converts text messages into Morse Code, but does not teach a vibration module that vibrates in different vibrating patterns corresponding to vibration data that is encoded from a text signal.

As none of the cited prior art teach encoding different text data correspond to different vibration data, and that a vibrating module vibrates in different vibrating

patterns according to the vibration data, the currently amended claim 1 is patentable over the cited prior art.

Claim 8 recites "the vibrating module performs vibrations in different amplitudes of vibrations to distinguish different vibration data". The Examiner says that Nelson teaches this feature of performing vibrations of different amplitudes in Tables I-VII. However, these tables describe custom codes for text, and do not mention anything about using different amplitudes of vibrations. Therefore, claim 8 is also patentable over the cited prior art.

Furthermore, claims 2, 7, 8, 11, and 12 are dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, and 12 is therefore respectfully requested.

4. Rejection of claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson et al. in view of Blouin (US 5,977,867).

Response:

Claim 3 has been amended to state that "the vibration of the vibrating module has a vibration frequency equal to or less than a frequency of 10 Hz". Support for this amendment is found in paragraph [0033], which mentions that the frequency can be as low as 2 Hz or 10 Hz.

On the other hand, Blouin only teaches that the frequency can be between 100-5000 Hz, and discloses a tactile feedback sensed by the user as the pad is touched with a finger or a pointer.[Abstract] Blouin does not teach the vibration frequency between 100-5000 Hz can be recognized by a user to understand different

text data. In this regard, Blouin fails to teach the limitations contained in the currently amended claim 3.

Furthermore, claim 3 is dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claim 3 is therefore respectfully requested.

5. Rejection of claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson et al. in view of Irazoqui (US 3,230,644).

Response:

Claim 4 recites that "the vibrating module comprises a vibrator that is capable of vibrating in different frequencies for vibrating in different vibrating patterns".

Irazoqui teaches in column 6, lines 34-35 that different reeds can vibrate at different frequencies. However, Irazoqui does not teach a vibrator that vibrates at different frequencies, as is claimed. Therefore, claim 4 is patentable over the cited prior art references.

In addition, claim 4 is dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claim 4 is therefore respectfully requested.

6. Rejection of claims 5 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson et al. in view of Irazoqui and Korhonen et al. (US 2005/0130695).

Response:

Claims 5 and 6 are dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claims 5 and 6 is therefore respectfully requested.

7. Rejection of claims 9 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson et al. in view of Higuchi et al. (US 6,377,823).

Response:

Claims 9 and 10 are dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claims 9 and 10 is therefore respectfully requested.

8. Introduction to new claims 13-18:

New claim 13 specifies that "the vibrating module comprises a vibrator that is capable of vibrating in different amplitudes for vibrating in different vibrating patterns." As was stated above with respect to claim 8, the cited prior art fails to teach this limitation.

New claim 14 states that "the vibrator vibrates at a first frequency and a second frequency, the first frequency represents a character Dit, and the second frequency represents a character Dah." As was stated with respect to claim 4, the cited prior art does not teach a vibrator that vibrates at first and second frequencies, nor does it teach that the first and second frequencies represent Dit and Dah characters.

New claim 15 recites that "the vibrator vibrates at a first amplitude and a second amplitude, the first amplitude represents a character Dit, and the second amplitude represents a character Dah." As was stated with respect to claims 8 and 13, the cited prior art does not teach this

limitation.

New claim 16 recites that the vibrating module comprises both a driving circuit and a vibrator. The driving circuit receives the vibrating signal and outputs different driving signals to the vibrator in different vibrating patterns. This claim is supported in Figures 3 and 4, and no new matter is added. The prior art, on the other hand, does not teach outputs different driving signals to a vibrator in different vibrating patterns.

New independent claim 17 is drafted using the limitations of claims 1 and 4, and no new matter is added. Claim 17 specifies that the vibrating module comprises a vibrator that vibrates at different frequencies according to the vibration data of the vibration signal. As was stated above with respect to claims 4 and 14, the cited prior art does not teach a vibrator that vibrates at different frequencies.

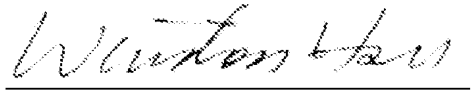
New independent claim 18 is drafted using the limitations of claims 1 and 8, and no new matter is added. Claim 18 specifies that the vibrating module vibrates with different amplitudes corresponding to the vibration data of the vibration signal. As was stated above with respect to claims 8, 13, and 15, the cited prior art does not teach a vibrating module vibrating with different amplitudes.

Consideration of new claims 13-19 is respectfully requested.

In view of the claim amendments and the above arguments in favor of patentability, the applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this

case.

Sincerely yours,



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Winston Hsu, Patent Agent No. 41,526
P.O. BOX 506, Merrifield, VA 22116, U.S.A.
Voice Mail: 302-729-1562
Facsimile: 806-498-6673
e-mail : winstonhsu@naipo.com

Note: Please leave a message in my voice mail if you need to talk to me. (The time in D.C. is 12 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 9 PM in Taiwan.)